

# MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VIII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1840.

No. 26.

## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

### SCRAPS FROM OUR NOTE BOOK.

**CRANBERRIES.** The common cranberry is a native of Maine, growing spontaneously in many of our bogs and lowlands, and yet we presume that thousands of bushels are annually brought in from other States and purchased by us.

We have found it growing near the coast and have seen it also very abundant near the head waters of the Aroostook river.

There is no difficulty in cultivating them in the garden, if you have the conveniences for giving them a situation similar to the one which is natural to them. In England the Horticulturists have succeeded in raising them in their gardens. Sir Joseph Banks describes his mode of cultivating them successfully. From a bed of 326 square feet three and a half bushels were produced.

It is necessary that they have a moist situation and peat earth from bogs to grow upon.

Salisbury in the Horticultural transactions gives the following directions for cultivating them in dry beds.

"The 'American Cranberry,' says he, (*Oxycoccus Macrocarpa*), may be cultivated very successfully in situations not positively wet, if only planted in bog earth, which retains moisture longer than any other soil; for a few plants even in pots which had stood some time neglected under a hedge, so that their branches were matted together, produced a plentiful crop."

In situations where water is to be had freely, Neill observes "all that is necessary is to drive in a few stakes two or three feet within the margin of the water and place some old boards within them so as to prevent the soil of the cranberry bed from falling into the water; then to lay a parcel of small stones or rubbish in the bottom and put the peat earth or bog earth over it to the depth of about three inches above and seven inches below the surface of the water.

In such a situation the plants grow readily; and if a few be put in they entirely cover the bed in a year or two by means of their long runners which take root at different points.

From a very small space a very large quantity of cranberries can be gathered, and they prove a remarkably regular crop, scarcely affected by the state of the weather, and not subject to the attacks of insects."

A writer in London's Gardener's Magazine observes that the cranberry will succeed when planted as an edging to any pond, provided some bog earth be placed for its roots to run in; or if a bed of bog earth be sunk in any shady situation, so as its surface may be below the general level, for the sake of retaining water, the plant will thrive well, and if watered regularly in dry weather, produce abundant crops.

In addition to the common bog cranberry, we have another one that grows on our highest mountains evidently seeking the coldest and most exposed situation that can be found. This is sometimes called the Scotch cranberry, and sometimes "Mountain Cranberry." The botanical term is (*Vaccinium Vitis idæa*). The berry does not grow so large as the other, but it is a very pleasant tart. It may be found nestling among the moss and alpine plants of the White Hills and many other of the lofty peaks in Oxford County. This can be easily cultivated by giving it a bed of peat earth or moss in some cool shady situation.

Besides these, we have another fruit which is also called "Cranberry," or more commonly "High Cranberry." It is a species of *Viburnum*, (*Viburnum Oxy-*

*coccus*), and is a very ornamental shrub and should be found in every garden or door yard. It is quite abundant in many parts of the State, especially in Oxford County, and on the Sandy river, Kennebec, Aroostook, &c. &c. It grows about ten feet high, and is easily propagated by the root or seed. We have also succeeded well in propagating it by cuttings, though these should be protected during the winter, as the roots do not acquire sufficient strength to hold the plant firmly into the sward, and there is danger of its being thrown out by frost if there is not some leaves or straw thrown over them.

This shrub bears clusters of red berries which remain on the bushes nearly all winter. It is a pleasant acid and makes fine preserves. The only objection being the stone or kernel is rather large in proportion to the size of the berry.

### COPPER AND SOME OF ITS ALLOYS.

The ancients made use of copper in combination with other metals for edge tools. By analysing fragments of swords, scythes, &c. that have found among the ruins of ancient cities and other places it has been found that in combination with tin it formed a very good cutting material, thus: An antique sword found in the peat moss of Somme, consisted of 87 and 47 hundredths of copper and 12 and 53 hundredths of tin. Of three antique swords found in the environs of Abbeville, one was found to consist of 85 of copper, and 15 of tin. The nails of the handle of this sword were flexible and consisted of 95 copper and 5 of tin.

Another of the swords, consisted of 90 of copper and 10 of tin, and the third of 96 copper with 4 of tin.

A fragment of an ancient scythe afforded by analysis 92 and 6 tenths of copper and 72 and 4 tenths of tin.

Mr. Dissay found by experiment that an alloy of 100 parts of copper and 14 of tin, made into tools and tempered and sharpened, afforded an edge equal to steel.

The Gong or Tam Tam, which is so much used in the East as a noisy instrument in their processions—religious ceremonies &c. and recently introduced in some of our fashionable hotels to call the sleepy from their beds and the hungry to their meals is an alloy of 100 parts of copper and 25 of tin.

To give this compound the sonorous property in the highest degree, M. D'Arcet recommends that it be suddenly cooled. The piece should be heated after it is cast and then plunged immediately into cold water.

He thinks that the sudden cooling gives the particles of the alloy such a disposition that, with a regulated pressure by skilful hammering, they may be made to slide over each other and remain permanently in their new position.

When by this means the instrument has received its intended form, it is to be heated and allowed to cool slowly in the air. The particles now take a different arrangement from what they would have done by sudden refrigeration; for instead of being ductile they possess such an elasticity that on being displaced by a slight concussion, they return to their primary position after a series of extremely rapid vibrations; whence a very powerful sound is emitted. This is D'Arcet's theory.

Probably all the other alloys of tin have similar properties.

**CALCAREOUS SPAR.**—Mr. Dennett is informed that the white crystallized mineral which he left at our room is calcareous spar, or the purest of limestone.—We believe that the other specimen was a mixture of

limestone, quartz &c. but some careful soul threw it away, or mislaid it before we had time to examine it.

If he examines the locality from where the spar was taken, a body of limestone may possibly be found.

### VITALITY OF SEEDS.

It is often a matter of wonder and mystery to many how the changes of growth take place where some forests are cut down, and when earth is removed to a considerable depth.

There is but little doubt that the earth is full of seeds to an almost indefinite depth which have been stored away for ages and ages waiting only a favorable concurrence of circumstances to develop them, and enable them to develop the perfect plant which they contain in embryo. There can be but little doubt that if the waters now upon the earth could be removed to other stations new plants would spring up in their present beds as soon as the sun and the air could operate upon them.

Some have supposed that the same Creative Energy which first clothed the earth with plants, is still in operation and again clothes the surface of the earth when it has been deprived of its covering.

We have no doubt of the existence of that First Cause, call it what you will, which spoke into existence the vegetable as well as the other creations—objects which surround us, and for aught we know is still active in starting forth new creations. But we shall probably find sufficient cause for the effects that we have mentioned in the vitality of seeds.

It is mentioned in the Philosophical Journal for 1826 that when certain marshes were drained in Zealand (Denmark) a kind of coarse grass called by Botanists *carex cyperoides* sprung up in great abundance. This plant was known to be found in Denmark before but is a native of the North of Germany. How long the seeds of this plant had been buried beneath the stagnant waters of the marsh is not known but that they were buried there at sometime or other is proved by the fact of their growing as soon as the waters were removed.

Many of our readers can undoubtedly furnish us with interesting facts on this subject and we would be much pleased to publish any that they may offer.

### OVERFLOWING OF THE—MOLASSES.

Brother Drew seems to be "out of fix." We think he has the Editorial dyspepsia. At any rate, judging from the following specimen, he is certainly troubled with *Borborygma*.

"CHANCE FOR ANOTHER WARNING.—We copy the following, *verbatim et literatim*, from that excellent paper the Maine Farmer, conducted by that excellent Editor Dr. E. Holmes of Winthrop.

"*Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs & Cultivators.*

*Pitchforks*, manufactured by J. Pope, Hallowell & Roads.

*Garden Hoes*, manufactured by H. High, Wayne,  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE."

Once more,

### RUTA BAGA SEED.

"Raised by Rufus Moody and Joel Chandler, for sale at this office." Here are materials for another castigatory warning from our good friend A. Barton, Esq., of Garland. He is confident that those papers ought not to be encouraged or patronized by farmers, which are published in connection with the sale of agricultural implements and seeds. For ourselves, we have nothing for sale "at this office," and have seldom even advertised the articles which one of the persons concerned in the publication of this paper, has placed in his store for the accommodation and convenience of farmers and gardeners. Nor has the



Editor ever called attention to or complimented these articles. So that Mr. B. cannot "mean" us, half so much as he must now object to the interested business carried on at the office of the Maine Farmer. Let him put on his gloves of steel and wield his battle axe at that establishment. Will Dr. H. admit him into his columns for this purpose? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways,—is it not Dr.?

Seriously, we are glad the Farmer has established an agricultural warehouse and seed store in the very office of that excellent paper. Its proprietors may thus make themselves more practically useful to the farming interests. We hope, too, they will receive a sufficient reward in the business to compensate them for their time and trouble. We are not made of such stuff as to attack an honest business out of selfish, personal hostility. If we cannot secure the favor and patronage of the public on our own merits and without running down our neighbors, we know that we shall not ultimately succeed in any decent enterprise. Now don't Dr. call all this an "overflowing of the gall." Our spirit like our words is intended to be as sweet as honey sweetened with molasses."

Original.

#### TO QUILL DRIVERS.

FRIEND HOLMES:—Ere I proceed, permit me to acknowledge with all becoming humility my want of skill to address in a suitable manner my brethren of the feather upon any subject, much more upon that, which of late, appears to be so delicate, if, indeed, it is not absolutely dangerous, so far at least as danger may be anticipated from a pen surcharged with black-guardism, to treat upon, viz: the expressing of an opinion adverse to whatever is written by another, either in relation to the views expressed, or the manner of expressing them; nevertheless as *quill-fighting* is becoming the order of the day with some, at least, of your correspondents, a few gentle hints to check their aspiring bravery, may not be amiss, although "sown in weakness."

Mutual improvement should be the object of all who write for the press; that is, to improve the minds of those who write by the collection and expression of such new ideas as may come within the range of their observation, and to enlighten those who read by increasing their knowledge. But how much benefit can be anticipated, either to reader or writer, from an article of personal abuse, or mere ribaldry and billingsgate? True, it may gratify the baser passions of the writer for the moment, while he is aroused by the perusal of his adversary's production, to try his skill in a retort, but when his passions cool, and he reviews with calm feelings his impetuously written article, he can but see the impropriety of thus being an instrument to debase the minds of such readers as turn not from with disgust, but peruse such a production.—Should one dissent from what another has written, let him candidly, and fairly point out what he deems erroneous, and show by argument, and not attempt to floor his opponent by heaping upon him abuse, where his friend is in error. Yes, friend, for all should be friends in improvement, striving together for the mastery in well-doing; rather than in doing ill. But should hardness or ill will exist, keep it by all means from the public eye. But instead of this, many there are who pretend to be irritated with, and to despise some, publicly, with whom, personally, they are on the most amicable terms of friendship. Such a course has a very deleterious influence upon society in general; for it fosters those feelings, that it should be the care of every one to mollify. But there are some even, who attack what another has written, for the sake of bringing themselves into notice, by being attacked in turn. Such would subserve their ends equally as well, should they commit some punishable crime, and for it be furnished with a seat in the pillory, where they might be gratified by being noticed by such as were disposed to bestow a glance upon them, without intruding upon those who were not. Others take pride in displaying their ingenious modes of attack, by first, perhaps, opening upon their opponent the tremendous discharge of all the verbal artillery of which they are masters,—then, by annoying him with a few squibs of wit and fun,—and lastly, by attempting to overpower with a combined force of ridicule and nonsense. But I need not attempt to delineate or portray all the motives that prompt to a war of words, nor the weapons by which it is carried out, but suffice it to say, that the result of this warfare is evil rather than good. No one is any the wiser, for writing or reading such productions; but on the contrary, the truth is less perceptible, being enveloped in that which is altogether foreign to the subject; for a writer possessing feelings like those above described;—if he is conscious of being in error,—will keep aloof from the main subject of debate, and wander into bye and forbidden paths, for fear of exposing his sandy foundation; or in other words, for fear of being compelled to acknowledge his error.

But I need not enlarge, for the evil tendency of such reading as is alluded to, is apparent to all. But notwithstanding, there is altogether too much of it to

be found in the newspaper press of the day. The political papers abound in such worthless reading,—enough, one would suppose, without bringing to their aid those periodicals which are devoted to the arts and sciences, or those which profess to be religious. But the public taste has become so perverted, I admit, that, in order to receive attention, an article must be "high seasoned"—it must be spiced with puns, and interspersed with sallies of wit and flights of drollery.—Then it will receive a careful perusal, not for the information it contains, but because it is pleasing and witty. Hence, if a writer would be noticed, he must cater to please the public taste, be it what it may. But in doing so let him not pamper the readers' appetite with such intellectual food as shall be injurious to their morals, or that shall in any degree make them less "easy, modest and unassuming;" but if the truth must be dressed in a holy-day garb, let it hang so loosely that it may not injure those who admire its gaiety more than its intrinsic value; or rather let pure, innocent wit predominate over personal abuse and black-guardism.

In what I have written, I have not intended to be personal, or to make personal allusions. I mean no one in particular, but all to whom these remarks will apply. I deal not in personalities, for then would my preaching and practice be at variance. But in conclusion, let me say to all—brethren, "keep cool."

East Winthrop, June 20, 1840.

O. P. Q.

Original.

#### EMIGRATION OF YOUNG MEN.

In noticing the movements of the human race, in all their various relations, observing the results of their operations and applying the knowledge obtained from their experiments to our own use and advantage, we may and should derive no inconsiderable pleasure.—We are so situated at this age of the world, that we can, with little difficulty, supply ourselves with all the means of knowledge. So many and important improvements have been made in travelling, that space seems in a great degree annihilated. We may, in a few weeks, visit the most distant parts of our inhabited country, examine its productions and beauties and gather useful knowledge, or take a cruise of pleasure to old Europe, land of our fathers, tread upon foreign ground, see foreign cities, or go to any part of the known world.—This privilege many embrace; and the knowledge thus obtained is disseminated and may be participated by us. We are flooded with books and periodicals.—They are thrown broad-cast through the length and breadth of the land. The knowledge of our own and all other ages is heaped upon us, through the improvement and efficiency of the press. Our chief duty seems only to receive and put in practice the almost priceless, yet most beneficial experience thus proffered. Besides we have our own personal acquirements in the various kinds of business which we happen to follow in addition to what we hear or read. Since we are thus surrounded with the means of information, we are highly culpable, if we do not improve them. And as we are placed here under the necessity of obtaining a subsistence and ought to get it fairly and honorably, it most assuredly becomes us to consider and diligently inquire how we may do this in the best manner, and most happily for ourselves and friends. This idea will lead us to the consideration of the subject proposed, the emigration of young men from our own State. We shall endeavor to briefly consider the reasons for and against, and to do this in as lucid a manner as possible.

We can hardly have failed to have noticed in some degree, that there is a kind of natural turn or inclination, with corresponding ability, to some particular business for obtaining a subsistence. Some will have a love of the rural life, and consequently desire the farmer's occupation. Some will early show mechanical talents and abilities to find out "many inventions." Some have an ardent love of the sea, and wish to ride in triumph over the rough surface of Neptune's awful realm. Some from early childhood fall in love with learning and wish to tread the rugged paths to the "Hill of Science" and the beautiful halls of the golden Temple upon its summit. In the same way do others admire the various other walks in life. Now I am one of those, who believe that mankind ought to choose that occupation, for which they have a taste, naturally desire and for which they are endowed by mother nature. Should this rule be followed, the wheels of society, in my humble opinion, would move on much more regularly than they now do. So perhaps in this view of the subject, we shall find quite an important reason for emigration; as in one part of the country there would be more of some classes, than were needed and less of others, and by emigration this surplus of one and deficiency of the other would be equalized.

Another reason in favor of emigration, is the retarding influence, which is placed in the way of those, who would try to rise to any degree of celebrity in the place of their birth, by the envious disposition of the human race and especially of the Yankees. Time would fail me to present to view all the evils caused by this unmanly and fraud-working spirit. It delights

in rivalry, cherishes contentions, promotes aristocracy, exults in slanderous reports, produces misery, utterly destroys the happiness of its votary, embroils men, dismembers society, kindles party spirit, degrades the human race, begets avarice, scatters friends, retards the progress of truth, alienates brothers, causes a sour disposition, urges on woes and fills the earth with mourning. Such is the nature of envy, and it always works with infinitely greater violence, where men endeavor to rise to eminence in their native place, proving that "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." This fact furnishes a great reason why people should emigrate.

But on the other hand we shall show that young men ought to stay in their native State and do what in them lies to promote its interests. By close inspection we shall find many evils resulting from emigrating to distant parts. The close bonds of society are loosed and unanimity becomes extinct. Love of country is lost and all the endearing ties of nativity. Families are separated and scattered to the four winds of heaven. Domestic felicity is effaced and all the joys of a fixed habitation. Migratory habits are acquired, fixedness of purpose is no more, and society becomes one vast moving mass. Regular business is neglected, speculation entered into, families ruined and misery entailed to others. But this is needless in our case. We have a vast extent of territory in our state—much of it not yet inhabited. And although men have ability for various professions, and there are more of these in some places than others; yet they can all find employment here, which by industry and frugality will furnish a competency. There is room for them all here, and a healthy climate for them all here.

It is easy to see, that persons, who emigrate, are originally the most active and enterprising men. Now these are the men we want here. If there is enterprise we want it here. If there are natural advantages of any kind, we want them here. And as before stated it is not necessary that any place, other than this should be sought for the successful operation of these.

It is not doing our State justice to send away the flower of our population, since "self preservation is the first law of nature." It is a kind of duty we owe to the place of our nativity, that we should take care of its interests. Is there a scientific and practical farmer? Maine is the place for him. Is there a first rate mechanic? Let him stay in Maine. Is there an able and learned lawyer? Let him not leave his State. Is there a doctor, that perfectly understands his profession? Let him not go "West." Is there an able and interesting author, a beneficial teacher? Let them not go abroad to seek distinction.

Let them all stay in their own State, change places as may seem proper in it, and strive to promote its interests. Let none be "carried off," by the wandering mania, the "Western fever," and the desire of becoming suddenly rich, by a removal to more favored climes. Let all try to effect this, that "Dirigo" may not be a vain motto on the waving flag of our State. Let us stay at home and truly "Direct" our own affairs as it shall be most for our benefit. Let us not "Give our strength unto others and our labor for that which is nought."—Let none relax his exertions till Maine shall take her proper stand and rank among the first in the Union.

EPHEBUS.

Farmington, June 1, 1840.

Original.

#### FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

FRIEND HOLMES:—This is a fair and beautiful world. It seems suddenly aroused to hope and enjoyment. The fields have assumed their vernal greenness—the buds have swollen and blossomed in the hedges;—the banks are displaying, under the brown of last year's vegetation, the luxuriant weeds of this. We are arrested on every side by the delicious odor of the violets—those most beautiful of Flora's children, which have furnished so many pretty allusions to the poet, and which are not yet exhausted—they are like true friends, we do not know half their value till they have felt the sunshine of our kindness.

On the whole, America is a happy country. It is a country to which the oppressed and down trodden of the monarchical nations of the earth can flee, to enjoy that liberty which our Constitution declares to be the right of every man. This being the case, I was surprised to find sentiments advanced, such as were put forth to the world in an article headed "Foreign Emigration to this country,"—doctrines which are so anti-Republican and Anti-Democratic. And I would ask the reader to let his mind run back over the history of the Alien law under John Adams' administration. I would ask the reader also to remember the fate of that administration, and what a rebuke it received at the hands of the people, and then say that it is not a matter of surprise that the writer should advocate doctrines so nearly allied to that law—a law which was one of the principal causes of the unpopularity of that administration. The sentiments of that article are opposed to the republican institutions of



our country; it bears the spirit of selfishness on its face, and would be aristocratic if carried out. Now I would ask who that is an American, and has the love of liberty and patriotism in his bosom, does not wish to see the tree of American liberty spread its branches over the whole world. And that man very much mistakes who believes that the rude blast of tyranny will make an impression upon American freedom;—it may blow from every quarter, but freedom is a hardy plant, and will survive the tempest, and strike an everlasting root in the most unfavorable soil. The writer calls upon every American to arise and stop every avenue & prevent foreigners from landing on the shores of our country. Great God! I had thought that America was a land of freedom. I had supposed that it was the home of the exiled, oppressed, and down-trodden subjects of the monarchical nations of the earth. I had thought it was a land to which the oppressed of other nations could flee, and be cleared from that despotism which oppressed them, and that tyranny which they hated.

But if the doctrines of that article are carried out, then they must languish in the prison house of despotism, bound hand and foot by unequal laws, and held there by the spirit of tyranny. Once have we had the sentiments of that article in this country, and once have the people sent forth a voice of condemnation; yes, the people declared through the ballot box, in a voice that could not be misunderstood, that it was anti-Republican, and opposed to the genius of freedom.

The writer states that those who land on our shores are mere offals of the earth. But facts will prove it far otherwise. Look at our own country—some of its most respectable citizens are foreigners. Look at Waldo and Lincoln—a great portion of the farmers in these counties are foreigners. Look at Pennsylvania—to the German and Dutch population—in point of wealth they are second to none;—in fact, look all over the Union, and we shall find a great portion of the foreigners wealthy, industrious, virtuous and republican. The writer also states that those who emigrate to this country are reared in the hot beds of despotism. We will admit that they are, but we must also say that those who have lived under a despotic government will know how to hate despotism and love freedom: they will wish to see the olive tree of liberty grow, and spread wide its branches, while they will wish to see the thorn and the thistle of tyranny rooted up and destroyed. A government vested in a crowned head, does not fill the breast of man with that holy fire and filial love, such as it is the genius of American liberty to do. The breast of man is not a genial soil in which to plant the seeds of tyranny, while the spirit of freedom and patriotism is a natural production of the soil, and grows up spontaneously. A great portion of those who live under tyrannical governments, hate their unequal laws, and despise their arbitrary rules. CITIZEN.

Winthrop Village.

Original.

#### A CHAPTER ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, AND AN EXHORTATION TOUCHING THE SAME.

Saco River, June, 1840.

There is a growing passion on our river, which you, Doctor will approve. In the common phrase of your profession—by *title*, for I believe you don't *practice*, you will adjudge it a healthful symptom—I refer to the improving taste which our farmers are exhibiting in "setting out" trees by their dwellings and by the roadside. The beauty of the country by this means is greatly added to. The naked appearance which the cleared and stripped portion of our lands have exhibited is thus relieved. Trees well selected and well arranged are, both ornamental and useful. The Rock Maple is now the favorite—and a *sweet* tree it is, as every person of taste, will testify. It is abundant on all our high and rocky lands, and its inherent worth causes it to be spared by that common leveller, the wood-chopper's axe. That tree must have a sugar heart indeed, that can "take the temper out of"—a narrow axe and turn its edge from its cruel purpose.—Every hill side farm should be "budded and bounded" and literally hemmed in by the sugar maple. It can be made to stand sentry on every corner of the farmer's acres, and form a line for defence against all invasion. Such a guard is too valuable to be dispensed with. "I would pay its own way yearly, and add its *sweet* influences to swell the planter's revenue. The Elm tree is every where found, and is every where esteemed for the grateful shade which its wide spreading branches afford. The white ash too, is worthy of notice and deserves a conspicuous place both for its beauty and worth. There is one objection to it—that

\* No Sir; and we have saved hundreds of lives by it.—Ed.

it does not put forth its leaves till long after many other varieties are well clothed with summer verdure;—And as if to prove the verity of the declaration—"The last shall be first," its leaves are among the very earliest to take *leave* in autumn. They do not expand fully till Jack Frost has ceased his visitings in early summer and drop from their hanging place on the first intimation of his approach in the Fall. Then we have the Walnut—"Old Hickory" at the South—which for symmetry in form and proportion, and for the exceeding beauty of its foliage is unsurpassed. Its shade however is poisonous to the grass and herbage that grows beneath it, which detracts immeasurably from its merits. I need not mention the Oak, or Birch, or Beech, though they all have their appropriate places, assigned by innate favoritisms or acquired taste.

The Balsam, Fir, and Pine, which are green all the year, and never *greener* than in winter, go to make perfect the variety which adorn the walks round many a tasteful dwelling. The Fir "falls from its first estate"—and loses its freshness and beauty after it is taken from the company of its swamp brethren and "like a city set on a hill" is made to please the gaze of every beholder. It soon grows "down like a cow's tail"—short and "stumpy" and evinces in its "crimped" foliage a decided aversion to being taken from its *low* and *moist* station and made to stand *high* and *dry* in "solitary grandeur." The Cedar is not a *natyee*—nor an exotic *here*—though I believe it is found in the west part of the County—in Lebanon—whose cedars, famed in sacred history, you are familiar with.

The *Morus Multicaulis* fever did not take the natural way in this region though a *few* took by *innoculation*, near the mouth of the river—and the cases as I have learned by inquiry, in most instances proved fatal. The greater portion "died young" and the few that survived the first year will soon be "food for worms." Those who promised from the seeds to reel off their own silk, the second season, now confess they were only "*sewing twist*," and, *hard* at that.—Some went so far as to procure silk worm's eggs—but these have never pip'd the shell and may yet for ages lie in *ambor*. The experiment proved a *knotty* business and the skein when unravelled by the hand of time was found to be—*knot silk*. The old order of ornamental trees has with the march of improvement passed away. The tall poplar was once a favorite as it could not but be, the observed of all observers—a few, like the remnants of our old aristocracy yet linger in our towns and villages. The most have only proved the old adage that "pride must have a fall."—Those that yet continue to raise their aspiring heads overtopping trees of a less lofty station are already in a state of visible decay. The "levelling system" as it has failed to raise other trees to their altitude will soon bring them to the lowest seat.

In considering the apparently naked appearance of many of our villages, one can but regret the stern necessity which compelled the "first settler" to make indiscriminate havoc among the noble forest trees which clothed our rich inheritance as with a garment. The most elegant and lofty were told in the words of the old compliment that, "their room was more needed than their company." They were declared cumberers of the ground, and the axe was quickly laid at their root and the fire kindled in their branches. The forest trees formed the first sacrifice, and "burnt offering" of the forest pioneer. That Agrarian and leveller, the *narrow axe* cut down every thing in its path.—It almost realised the fabled axe of Munchausen, which performed its own mission unaided by the arm of the woodman. It prostrated the very forest in its path and caused its waving verdure to perish on the very earth which gave it sustenance. Its beauty was turned to ashes—and its garment of green was changed to sack-cloth. In filling up and ornamenting the wastes which necessity caused, in relieving the bare appearance of our arable lands, utility and elegance may be well combined. The opportunities and facilities which exist in the country for procuring the choicest denizens of the forests ought not now to be neglected. The value of farms may be greatly added to, by adding to their beauty.

In cities and towns the desire for natural scenery must be satisfied and taste gratified by various devices and experiments. *Fair culturists* spend time and money in procuring and rearing feeble and pining exotics which like sickly infants are subjects of constant vexation and care. Plants are matured which are not only from necessity protected from the severity of winter, but even "the winds of summer are not suffered to visit them too roughly." The mildest shower so grateful to our native shrubs would "kill with very kindness." An artificial atmosphere must be prepared for the lemon shoot and the "barren fig tree." A very little of the same time which in large towns is expended on pining exotics, would cause the face of the whole country "to blossom as the rose." But imperfect results are obtained by the denizens of cities after much lavish of labor. In the country a little pleasant attention is required at the outset—and the beautiful results would "come without observation."

When Doctor Johnson was complimented upon the rapid growth of his trees, he, in his gruff and surly

manner, replied, "that well they might grow for they had nothing else to do." Let those who would adorn their country residences give a few well selected shade trees the same opportunity and they will make *growing* their sole business.

SALATHIEL.

P. S. So you are determined on being "Up East." The best way to *spite* a wilful man is to give will its way. But the despotism of the majority will crowd hard upon you. I know of but one place where one can be "Up East" past all dispute, and that is at the North West angle of Nova Scotia. But don't go there Doctor—"They say 'tis dangerous," as the old crow said to her young ones when she saw a spring gun in the cornfield.

#### A NEW LAMP.

Dr. Ure, the celebrated chemist, has lately ascertained by a course of experiments, the relative economy of lamps and candles. A new lamp, called Parker's hot oil lamp, is found to give the greatest intensity of light with a given expense. Next in order come other lamps of various constructions. The dearest of all methods of illumination is that of using spermaceti or wax candles, six cents worth of oil, at Tennessee prices, in the hot oil lamp, or 12 cents worth in the common lamp, giving as much light as a pound of spermaceti candles.—Two candles give out as much carbonic acid into the air of a room as one man.—*Southern Cult.*

*To extract Wax from honey comb*—The Glasgow Mechanic's Gazette gives the following mode of extracting wax:—Have on the fire an open vessel of boiling water, and stand by the fire an open vessel of cold water; put the comb close tied in the canvass bag, in the boiling water, and repeatedly squeeze it down with a stick or a large wooden spoon; the wax will come through the bag and swim on the top of the water; skim it off and put it in the vessel of cold water; by repeatedly squeezing the bag and skimming, every particle of wax is obtained; when congealed it may be taken off and melted, and cast into moulds of any convenient shape for sale.

*Cochineal.* This article, which is the most important of all dyeing materials, except indigo, was first discovered in Mexico, in 1518. The insect from which it is derived, is gathered from a plant called by the Mexicans, nopal. When the crop has reached maturity, much care is necessary in the tedious operation of gathering the cochineal from the nopsals, which is performed by the Indian women. The insects when gathered, are killed, either by throwing them into boiling water, or smothering them in an oven. Humboldt says that 32,000 arrobas of this elegant scarlet dye was the quantity annually exported from South America, their worth £500,000 sterling—a vast amount, and well calculated to show us the absurdity of despising any animals on account of their minuteness.

*Art of Swimming.* It has been observed before, that men are drowned by raising their arms above the water; the unboyed weight of which depresses the head: all other animals have neither motion or ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man therefore falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he move his hands under the water in any manner he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him to breathe; and if he move his legs, as in the act of walking, (or rather of walking up stairs,) his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the attention of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, and they will if attended to, be found highly advantageous in preserving life.

If a person falls into the water, or gets out of his depth, and cannot swim—and if he wishes to drown himself, let him kick and splash as violently as possible, and he will soon sink. On the contrary, if impressed with the idea that he is lighter than the water he avoids all violent action, and calmly but steadily strives to refrain from drawing his breath whilst under the water, and keeps his head raised as much as possible; and gently but constantly, moves his hands and feet in a proper direction, there will be a great probability of his keeping afloat until some aid arrives.

*Cramp in Bathing.* For the cure of the cramp, when swimming, Dr Franklin recommends a vigorous and violent shock of the part affected, by suddenly and forcibly stretching out the leg, which should be darted out of the water, into the air, if possible.





## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. HOLMES:—The following letter, addressed to a young gentleman now at college in a neighboring State, is forwarded for the Farmer if thought to contain any useful matter for the public. You are at liberty to use the whole or any part of it as may seem best.

B. F. W.

West Sidney, May 1, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—Believing it may be agreeable to your wishes to hear from me, I avail myself of the privilege of addressing you this letter, as a friend, (if indeed it may be acceptable as such,) reminding you of the subject of entering upon the duties of active life; for which you have been so long and ardently preparing; the more, from knowing, as I do, your college life is fast drawing to a close. Soon, very soon, you will be upon the broad theatre of life, in some-wise a child of fortune—"to miss or make it." Persons at your age, like circumstanced, are wont to participate in high hope and expectation from the world as it lays before them, all life and glee, like a marriage festival; but the voice of wisdom holds out the cautionary counsel—"beware! beware! it is not all gold that glitters, nor does every blossom bring forth fruit."—Use discretion in all things.

If your mind were not already made up to the profession you are to follow in life (for which all the expense and toil you have submitted to these three years) before you entered college, then, perhaps, it is not too late that I submit somewhat of my own reflections upon the subject to your notice and consideration. It is no indelicate matter that I am induced to address you—an unlettered farmer as I am—upon so nice a point; nor, perhaps, should I, but for the known desires of your dear parents—my neighbors—who, doubtless have made known to you, ere now, their sleepless anxiety for your well-being—present and eternal. I believe they would be highly gratified to have you return to the bosom of your friends and devote your time and talents to the improvement of yourself and your fellow-townsmen in agriculture. And we should all respond "so mote it be." May you receive these friendly remarks in the same good spirit they are indited—frankly and socially as they are communicated.

I know not of any language more pertinent to my purpose, than may be found in the following extract from an address delivered to the young men admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the first commencement of Nashville University by the President, Dr. Lindsay. "I know not," says the Doctor, "what are to be your future professions or occupations. Every honest calling ought to be esteemed honorable. I address you as moral and intellectual beings—as the patriotic citizens of a great republic. You may be merchants, mechanics, farmers, manufacturers and yet be eminently distinguished, and eminently useful, if you will persevere in seeking after knowledge and in making a proper use of it. The Medici—Neckers—Ricardo—were merchants or bankers; Franklin was a mechanic; Washington was a farmer. By far the greater part of our countrymen are and must be farmers. They must be educated; or what is the same thing, educated men must become farmers if they would maintain their just influence and ascendancy in the State. I cannot wish for the alumne of Cumberland College a more healthful, independent, useful, virtuous, honorable, patriotic employment, than that of agriculture. Nor is there any condition in life more favorable to the calm pursuit of science, philosophy and religion; and to all that previous training which ultimately constitutes wisdom and inflexible integrity. Should our college eventually become the grand nursery of intelligent virtuous farmers, I shall consider it the most highly favored institution in the country. I have long thought our college graduates often mistake their true path to honor and usefulness in making choice of a learned profession, instead of converting agriculture into a learned profession, as it ought to be, and thereby obtaining an honest livelihood in the tranquil shades of the country."

Is it not matter of regret, of the many bright and active young men that leave the plough to enter the halls of learning, how few, very few ever return to speed and honor it with the treasures of knowledge! and why is it so? Is it because farming is considered a degrading employment, beneath the dignity of a literary man? Is it because it offers no just "recompence of reward" to toil and diligence? Is it because it is supposed to allow no respite from labor for the

quiet pursuit of knowledge and of the practice of the social and higher virtues of the mind? We believe quite the contrary to be the fact. We believe—and it is the universal concession of all experience—there is no pursuit in life more honorable in itself; more sure of a just return for labor; more promotive of health; or that allows more leisure to unbind the mind from severe toil, than that of agriculture. Be invited then, O ye learner—

"To come to the bower

And gather fruit and flower,"—

in the sweet scented, salubrious fields of agriculture and husbandry! Come and welcome!

There are many considerations that strongly urge, at this time, upon the attention of college graduates, especially that portion of them who have left the pursuit of agriculture to acquire knowledge, why they should return to it again, but one or two of which, however, can be noticed in the limits of an ordinary letter.

The first and main thing we shall notice, at this time, is, that farmers, as a body, are greatly wanting in scientific and theoretical knowledge pertaining to the profession, dependant upon which, in a very great degree is all useful agricultural experimenting; and hence the need that the learned should come to their aid, and that they (the learned) should seek to elevate the standard of agricultural science and theory among this useful class of community. Without science, without theory, what can any profession do? Then, let the learned, such as have a mind acutely and liberally bent, be persuaded to locate themselves at various points in the farming community, as so many beacon-lights to give direction, aid and encouragement to labor and industry. How can talent and learning be more honorable and nobly applied! Suppose too, (as an inducement held out and vouched for, only,

"In fancy's wide domain"—

should some of these bright luminaries of learning become stationary in the farmer's galaxy, and, after a short residence devoted to their interests and welfare—they should be selected to represent them in the councils of the nation. Farmers are not wanting in gratitude to their benefactors as those will attest who have tried them. And besides, they are seeking, at this very moment, more learned men, bound to them by consanguinity of purpose, to support their dignity and to honor them in the halls of legislation. Shall they seek in vain? To you, my dear sir, to you, as one of the many to whom these brief remarks apply, is the question propounded—shall they seek in vain? In the matter of being devoted to the farming interests there are hundreds and hundreds of "ways and means" in which it may be illustrated and shown. For instance: pattern farms may be located, connected with the cultivation of which should be scientific courses of experimenting, yearly carried on, in the various subjects of farming, and the results given to the public. Agricultural schools may be instituted and taught for the special benefit of children and youth that are ultimately to become farmers or farmer's wives, with which also, perhaps, might be connected and carried on the pattern farms. Agricultural lectures may be preached, whenever they will be listened to, accompanied with illustrations in the various sciences connected with the subject &c. &c.—until their power (knowledge is power) shall be confessed, owned and felt in all circles of this wide spread Republic.

These hastily written remarks might be continued to a more considerable length, but for want of more leisure, just now, to pen them; and as my sheet is nearly full, you will permit me to close by wishing you health—intellectually and bodily. At some future time I may or may not resume the subject as circumstances may appoint. In the meantime be assured of my best regard.

Respectfully,

E—L—Jr. Wesleyan University, }  
Middleton, Conn. }

## WOOL GROWING AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

MR. HOLMES:—The State of Maine is well adapted for the raising of sheep. Its many hills of rich pasturage may become covered with sheep, affording wool enough to clothe the inhabitants, and much to spare for exportation. Our climate is cold, and woolen garments for a great part of the year, are very essential to our health and comfort. We ought to be clothed with the warm, soft fleeces of the sheep of our own native pastures. But the coat of the sheep would poorly answer our purpose if taken in the state we find it on the back of its first possessor. It must be made into cloth—manufactured—and where and by whom shall this be done,—yes, by whom shall this be done? By a far-distant people, to whom we must send our wool, and bring back our cloth, or by our own fair matrons and damsels, at home? For one, I think it more for the interest of our citizens to adopt the latter course in preference to the former, for various reasons—a few of which I will endeavor to mem-

tion. It has been aptly and truly said that the "Pride of the eye is a curse to the nation." This "pride of the eye, in connection with a love of the far-fetched and dear-bought, has induced many a youngster, not a whit more worthy than his sire when attired in a plain and simple garb, to discard the homespun frock, and adopt in its stead a coat of foreign broadcloth, thus depriving himself of a more durable and less expensive article, and his sisters of employment at home; and in consequence they must leave the abode of their parents, or spend a portion of their time in idleness and listless inactivity, inducing ill-health and weakness, evidently diminishing their enjoyment and usefulness. This is wrong, and should be remedied, if it can be done by our choosing and using cloth of domestic manufacture. If we would prosper as a community, we must have useful and healthful employment for the female as well as the male members of our families; and there is no better or more appropriate place for employing them than at home, among their kindred and friends. It becomes the people of Maine to say if that employment shall be furnished them, even if present customs, fashions and prejudices are arrayed in opposition. It may be said, as it has been by some, that it is cheaper to buy cloth than to manufacture it. Whether this is true or false, I will not pretend to say—but there is one view of the question, which it may be well enough to take. If the cloth for our garments can be manufactured in the family, without interfering with other profitable occupations—or if any members of the family are unemployed—would it not be better to have it manufactured at home, than to buy it, even if those employed do not make very great wages? Is it not better to be earning a little, than to be entirely unemployed? I think so—and a penny saved is as good as a penny earned," says Franklin; so if we manufacture an article which we need, which is worth one dollar, and by the use of it save a dollar which we should have spent for it, we are two dollars better off than we should have been had we spent the one dollar and laid idle while making the article.

I wish to have some good old fashioned customs revived among us—I wish to hear again the busy hum of the spinning wheel and the beating of the loom in the farmer's dwelling. I wish to see also the farmer's wife and daughters attired in garments made of cloth of their own manufacture, (at least in the colder part of the year,) as they, or their mothers before them, were wont to be in olden time. I believe that such customs had an important bearing upon the health and prosperity of the community. I throw out these ideas as they have occurred to me, and if my view of the subject is erroneous, I hope I may be corrected. But if others should agree with me in thinking that some change in the present and prevailing customs is desirable, I would invite their co-operation in endeavoring to effect such a change. Let all those persons who are convinced of the importance of encouraging household manufactures, first step forward, and rebuke by their precepts and practice, the false and extravagant notions now prevalent relating to dress, and it is the opinion of one, at least, that a good remedy for hard times is applied, in checking some of the causes which have led to a result so much complained of. By persevering, others may be induced to follow. If each individual should speak and act in a decided and appropriate manner, their influence would soon be seen, felt and acknowledged throughout our State, and time will show the beneficial results.

I think it is not beneath the dignity of any one, however high and honorable, to set a good example, even in matters of smaller moment—yet I have thought that such examples, and a rebuke of the prevailing extravagance in dress which has been alluded to, is of some importance, and therefore worthy of attention.

May we not reasonably suppose that the patriotism, independence, and attachment to home and country, is as strong & as pure in the man who is clothed with the fleeces of the flocks of his own pastures, and manufactured, it may be, and well might be, by his own wife or daughters, as in the man who is beholden for the very coat that covers his back, to some foreign State—although the latter may talk the loudest and loudest when his country's rights are invaded?

I would not wish to be understood as speaking against the manufacturing establishments among us; I wish to see more of them supported within our borders—yet I do not wish that they, even, should supersede household manufacturing. S. S.

THE TURNIP FLY.—The following is the substance of an article relating to the Turnip Fly, condensed from an English Magazine. The fly does most injury in hot weather—No particular soil renders the crop safe—Manure of any kind has no effect on the fly—That manure which produces the most rapid growth of



the plants will tend to save them from the fly by quickly getting the plants too large for it—The drill system is altogether preferred for safety—Quick lime is recommended to be sowed upon the young plants, and repeated whenever it becomes blown or washed off. It should be sown when the dew or rain is on the plants. R.

## THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

### GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE.

The State Conference of Congregational Churches held its annual meeting at Hallowell on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of June. It was well attended and was a meeting of deep interest. There were delegates from the General Associations of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, from Rhode Island, from the New School Presbyterian Church, in the United States, and interesting communications were made by all these delegates as well as by the Rev. Mr. Sawtell of Havre in France. This gentleman has for sometime been a chaplain for English and American seamen at Havre and gave a very interesting account of the condition of that place and the interests of sailors, as also of the religious state of France generally.

The conference was also addressed by Rev. Dr. Cogswell and others in behalf of the Education society. Messrs. Clark and Breed in behalf of Foreign Missions, Dr. Patton of New York and others in behalf of Home Missions, Rev. Seth Bliss in behalf of the Tract cause, and Rev. Joseph Lane for the American Bible Society.

All the deliberations of the body were marked by a generous and christian spirit and every measure was acted upon in harmony and good feeling. Preliminary measures were commenced for securing an interchange of Christian salutation with the various denominations at such meetings of their respective bodies. Also a communication was read from a religious body in England and Wales desiring an interchange of correspondence and delegations for purposes of harmony and christian edification.

A convention in behalf of sacred music appointed a committee to collect materials and Report at the next meeting of the conference, a plan of organization or system of means by which vocal music can be improved and receive more attention in the congregations connected with them.

### CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

We have just received a beautiful volume with this title, published by the American Peace Society. It is a finely executed work, containing six Essays on a subject of vital importance. We have not yet read the work and cannot of course speak of its contents at present. But it is unquestionably a book which will be read. The question of war must be discussed, and its necessity not taken for granted. We embrace the opportunity which the appearance of this volume affords to publish an Essay on the supposed necessity and rightfulness of war, written at our request by a pupil in the female department of the Gorham Seminary, a little more than a year since. It was written hastily as an exercise in composition, and is published without correction. We invite a careful examination of it, and leave the reader to form his own conclusions of the correctness of its doctrines, and the ability of its discussion.

### IS WAR NECESSARY? IS IT RIGHT FOR NATIONS TO RESORT TO IT.

Christian philanthropy has looked abroad on the earth, and sighed for the woes and miseries of man. It has seen him suffering the penalty of his own vices and crimes, and moved with pity rather than indignation, has put forth the most noble and self-denying exertions to relieve, reform and save. It has seen him in the degradation of heathenism, and it has braved perils by sea and perils by land, to convey to him the pure and elevating principles of the religion of Jesus Christ. It has seen him bowed down beneath the iron yoke of oppression, and has lifted up its voice like a trumpet to plead his cause, or with noiseless tread has gone about to break the bands of the oppressor. In the mean while the human race has been groaning beneath the evils, natural, civil and moral heaped upon them by the custom of war, and philanthropy and benevolence have looked on with unconcern, or have even joined in the offerings of adulation which are presented at the shrine of military glory. Are then the physical sufferings of the thousands who strew the battle fields, light in comparison with that distress, which philanthropy boasts of having explored the gloomy depths of prisons and dungeons to alleviate? Is there nothing in the mental agony of those who after awaiting in the most torturing state of suspense the issue of a battle, ex-

change at last the soul harrowing imagination of bereavement and desolation, only for the overwhelming reality, calculated to touch the heart and excite the inquiry "why is all this?" Are the ravages of this monster, at whose touch the fruitful field becomes a wilderness, and the populous and wealthy city a heap of smoking ruins, nothing to those who on other occasions so promptly inquire to what purpose is this waste? But no one, not even the most strenuous advocate for war, will pretend to deny that it brings immense evils in its train.

The prevailing opinion seems to be, that in the present state of society war is inevitable, and that the benefits that generally result more than counterbalance its accompanying miseries. If this is granted, then the conduct of those who look only at the splendors of a victory, while they shut their ears to the sound of the groans by which it has been purchased, is rational and wise. In every community individual suffering is sometimes necessary for the safety and welfare of society, and when this is the case it were indeed pitiable weakness, to suffer the imagination to dwell on the suffering, till all the sympathies of the soul are excited, and the arm unnerved which should inflict the blow.

The appeal then is not to feeling, but to the understanding and judgment and we proceed to examine the proposition so long received as a primary truth in the science of political economy, that war is inevitable. If this is true then it is either right in itself, or that state of society which renders it inevitable demands an immediate reform. The first alternative we reject and assert that it is wrong in its very nature and in proof of this we appeal first to the moral sense of every individual. But before it can be fairly brought to this test, it would be stripped of the gorgeous disguise, beneath which its deformities are concealed from the thoughtless multitude. While its appellations are just and glorious strife, noble struggle for liberty, its accompaniments pomp and splendor, and the spirit stirring strains of martial music, the actors in its scenes heroes or martyred patriots, and its results glorious victories and immortal honor, it will be applauded and deified.

But call it as it really is, willful aggression, or savage revenge, remove the drapery which has been cast around its features, and let it stand forth the personified combination of all the unhallowed passions of the human heart, the destroyer of natural affection the contemner of all law human and divine, an organized system of robbery piracy and murder, and who does not turn away with loathing from the monster? Who does not shudder at the thought of calling it by the sacred name of right? But does any one doubt whether this is indeed the essential character of war? Let him look at its effects on the moral character of a community, and he will doubt no longer. Let him learn what are the necessary qualifications for engaging personally in the work, and he will be convinced that in such an enterprise morality can have no place. The greatest warrior of modern times has given us a brief summary of their qualifications: and surely Bonaparte knew. "The worse the man, (says he) the better the soldier." Let imagination dwell for a moment on this short sentence. Combine together in one individual, all that in the view of the world constitutes a bad man. And as you add each dark feature to the picture, till you almost start back from the image which your own fancy has created, remember that you do but perfect and brighten the character of the soldier. Listen to the eulogy of the same renowned General on one of his agents, the loss of military services he deeply deplored. "Satan himself, (said he) could have taught him nothing."

We do not say that every soldier has reached this depth of depravity, or even approximated it. Many dazzled by the external glare of military life, and blindly adopting the opinions of those around them, may have been engaged in scenes of slaughter and blood, and still have been comparatively innocent; perhaps verily thinking, with the persecuting apostle, that they did God service. Still however, (if our modern Alexander may be allowed to judge) an utter perversion of moral principle, and complete recklessness both of duty and obligation, would have better fitted them for their work. But we have said that the direct tendency of war and preparations for war, is to deteriorate the moral character of a community; and for evidence of this we need not cross the Atlantic. Look at our own quiet towns and villages, when so lately and so suddenly, the alarm of war was sounded in our ears. See the sanctuary neglected and the Sabbath desecrated, by those who had been taught from infancy to reverence the sacred day. See dissipation, revelry, and riot increasing at a fearful rate, and in some instances those against whose moral character no word had ever been spoken, surrendering themselves to the unrestrained indulgence

of passion and appetite. Does any one inquire for the cause of this sudden league with vices of every sort? They were preparing for war.

And can any circumstances impose on an intelligent and accountable being, the obligation to engage in a business, which by calling into action continually every inferior and base propensity of human nature, necessarily tends to deteriorate moral character and assimilate man to the brute creation? We cannot believe it. But an appeal to the Gospel both in its pervading spirit and its particular precepts, must we think to a candid mind at once decide the question of right and wrong in relation to this subject. Christians have indeed professed themselves sadly perplexed to know the true import of such commands as these "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; Recompense to no man evil for evil" and many others of similar character. But it is because they have first blinded the eyes of their understanding with the dust of worldly policy. The early disciples of Jesus Christ found no difficulty in applying the principles of his religion to this custom, and they did not hesitate even in the face of danger and death, to declare themselves the bloodless soldiers of the cross.

If then it is true, that in the present state of society wars will, and must accrue, it is evident that an immediate, and thorough reform in the condition of society is needed. But what are the features in the condition of the civilized world, on which this need be for war is based? It is generally supposed to exist in the selfishness of the human heart. In that universal disposition among men in their intercourse with each other, to seek each his own interest, without regard to justice or equity. It is useless it is said to talk of the wickedness of war now, but when the bright morning of the millennium shall dawn on the world, wars will cease of course; for inspiration has declared that swords shall then be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks. But if the gradual advance of the Gospel is not as matter of fact, the gradual advance and practical ascendancy of the principles of peace, what is the evidence that its universal triumph, will be the consummation of peace on the earth? If Christians now justify revenge, and exult in returning evil for evil where is the evidence that they will not thus reason and act to the end of time? In this respect, as in every other, "they are the salt of the earth and if the salt have lost its savor wherewith shall it be salted?"

But look again at the inconsistency of such reasoning. Here is an individual laboring with unwearied diligence to extort from the Gospel something in favor of war; and yet he professes to believe that the infallible result of the universal diffusion of this Gospel, will be the immediate introduction of perfect harmony, and union among the nations of the earth. But he says this will be the case not because the principles of our religion forbid us to defend our rights from the unjust assumptions of others, but because that every one will then love his neighbor as himself, and there be no aggressions to repel.

It seems then that the injunctions of the new-testament respecting forgiveness of injuries are utterly null and void until injuries shall forever cease when Christians will at once become forbearing and forgiving. But such ideas respecting the coming of the latter day glory of the church are, we think, utterly erroneous. That such a time is coming we firmly believe, for "the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it,"—but we do not suppose it is to be ushered in by a sudden and miraculous display of Almighty power, bringing men to obedience to the gospel and to purity of faith and practice without the intervention of means. Scripture, reason, and analogy seem rather to warrant the conclusion, that it will be in connexion with the fervent prayers, and persevering efforts of the church, bringing the precepts and principles of the bible to bear on individual and national sins, that the Holy Ghost will renovate the hearts of men, until all shall yield to his influence as soon as they arrive at years of accountability, and the world shall witness one continual revival of Religion.

But if the moral character of the custom of war is not to be exposed until the fountain of depravity within of which this is only the overflowing be dried up why may not every other sin plead a similar exemption and all efforts to reform men be directed against depravity in the abstract while the various exhibitions of it are unchecked? Perhaps this might be a rational mode of procedure were it not for the fact that every propensity whether good or evil gains strength by exercise and therefore the more the action of unholy propensities can be restrained the greater is the prospect as far as instrumentality is concerned that they will be totally eradicated. Now we have seen that war brings into action every base and unhallowed principle of human nature. It is the soil where the seeds of moral evil attain their most



luxuriant growth, and almost infallibly bring forth fruit unto death. Would not then the universal prevalence of the principles of peace do much to prepare the way for the salvation of souls and the final triumph of Christianity? But again so absorbing are the circumstances, and so momentous the results of war to those concerned in it, that it is impossible that the mind should be deeply interested in any other subject at the same times. It is not reasonable therefore to expect in a community so situated, that attention to the truths of revelation which is necessary, in order that they may savingly affect the heart. And in this, observation abundantly confirms the deductions of reason. Who expects to find religion flourishing, and revivals extensive and powerful, among a people engaged in fierce and bloody contentions? Such an event would be deemed little less than a moral phenomenon.

If then war is inevitable on the ground of the inherent selfishness of human nature, unless the natural operation of the law of cause and effect be suspended, it must we believe forever remain inevitable. But the same selfishness is manifested in the intercourse of individuals in a community. With very few exceptions each seeks his own rather than another's interest, and there are not a few who would do this at any expense of justice and equity. But we do not find individuals maintaining their rights at the point of the sword, and avenging their wrongs with blood. If a member of society feels himself aggrieved in his person, or property he quietly appeals to those to whom he has voluntarily committed the defence of his rights; and by the decision of law he abides. Why is it that he patiently bears injuries, awaiting for months the slow process of legal investigation, and then perhaps after having lavished his fortune like water to secure a decision in his favor, quietly surrenders at the bidding of his judges that which he had before sharply contended for as his right? Is he convinced that he was in error? By no means. But he has respect for obligations voluntarily assumed, and he knows that to resist them by taking the work of revenge into his own hands, would stigmatize him as a disturber of the peace, and a traitor to society.

Now we believe that under the control of these motives the intercourse between nations would be far more likely to be conducted on principles of equity and justice, than where ambition and cupidity are only kept in check by superior physical force. As long as the present state of feeling on this subject prevails among civilized communities, a nation may practice almost any injustice, or make the most preposterous claims of another, and if to substantiate these claims it can but bring into the field an army, superior in numbers, discipline, and efficiency to that of its rival it is sure of the sympathy and applause of the world. The rulers and legislators of the present age, would not perhaps be satisfied as they were in the days of Grecian and Roman glory, with the simple assurance that "the rights of valiant men lie in their swords." They require some plausible pretext for the commission of these deeds of violence and darkness. But this it is easy to furnish when the eye is dazzled by the splendor of military achievements.

But suppose that every infraction of a treaty with the meanest nation on earth or the smallest unjust assumption of power was to be thoroughly and impartially investigated by a delegation to whom such power had been voluntarily and unanimously conceded what people would be willing by such an act to risk its reputation for probity and honor with the community of nations? If there is any thing in the present state of society that renders war inevitable it is the universal prevalence of the opinion which seeks to justify merely on the ground of this necessity. It is the same kind of necessity which exists at the south for duelling. How is it that the honor of New England gentlemen is safe without the aid of deadly weapons? Is it because malice and ill will, slander and detraction, are unknown among us? No: it is because the withering frown of the community rests alike on him who wantonly attacks another's good name, and on him who would take this method of vindicating his character. While in other parts of our land, the finger of scorn is pointed at him who refuses to stain his soul with the double guilt of suicide and murder, and the malicious tempter walks forth in society unscathed.

So long as the present state of feeling in regard to national warfare continues it cannot be doubted that nations will take up arms against each other; and it is here that we believe an immediate and radical reform in public opinion is imperiously demanded: and to effect this reform is the object of peace societies. They would strip the monster of his disguise, and present to view the utter deformity of every feature,

until they induce the anxious inquiry, is it, can it be necessary? They would bring the light of reason, observation, experience, and facts, with the pure radiance which beams from the spirit and precepts of Revelation, to bear upon the opinions, until in their united glare its fallacy shall be detected and the custom universally denounced by the wise, virtuous and enlightened. Then we do not fear but that statesmen and diplomatists will find other and better means of restraining that avarice, and ambition which mere moral principle is insufficient to control.

## SUMMARY.

**EXHIBITION AT MONMOUTH ACADEMY.** The Annual Exhibition of the Clonian Society of Monmouth Academy will be holden on the 4th. The procession will be formed at the Academy at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely. Oration by S. P. BEXSON, Esq. of this town.

The above should have appeared last week, yet some may see it before it is too late.

**TALL RYE.**—We were shown on Monday last, a stalk of Winter Rye from the farm of Mr. Elijah Fairbanks, of this town, which measured seven feet six and one-fourth inches! Who can beat that?

**Another Survivor from the Lexington!!** Wonderful as this announcement may seem, we are inclined to think it is true. Mr. Alexander H. Fowler, organ-builder, of this city, is the person saved. His wife has received a letter from him, dated at the Hospital in Mobile, which states that after being three days at sea, on a bale of cotton he was picked up by a vessel, in an extremely exhausted state, and carried into that port. It was some time before he recovered sufficiently to make himself known; and at the time of writing the letter, he was still weak and nervous. Mrs. F. says she knows the letter to be in her husband's hand writing. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A later number of the Journal of Commerce contains the following: "It is ascertained that the letter purporting to have come from Mr. Fowler, at Mobile, and stating the manner of his escape after the destruction of the Lexington, is a hoax, written for the poor motive of adding to the trouble of his widow."

The pistol bullet fired at Mr. Rice, who was robbed in West Springfield, Mass. a few days ago, passed through twenty two thicknesses of cloth, and then through the back of the neck.

**Natchez.** In the U. S. Senate on Monday last, a Bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, extending for three years the time granted to the Banks at Natchez, to pay their debts to the government,—with a view to the relief of the sufferers by the late tornado.

A person pointed out a man who had a profusion of rings on his fingers to a cooper. "Ah master," said the artisan, "it is a sure sign of weakness when so many hoops are used."

**The Dog War.** 531 dogs have suffered the penalty of the law this season.—*Phila. Ledger.*

**Insane Hospital.** Dr. Cyrus Knapp, of Augusta, has been appointed by the Governor, to be superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital, and Henry Winslow to be Steward.

**Another Railroad Accident.** Wm. R. Long, Ticket Master at the Lowell depot, was killed by his head coming in contact with a bridge between Andover and Lowell. His wife and son were with him.

**Distressing Occurrence.** Isaac P. Nichols of Boston, and Wm. B. Nichols of Portland, were upset in a pleasure boat in Portland harbor a few days since, and both drowned. They were natives of Augusta, and brothers of Asaph R. Nichols Esq. late Secretary of State.

Otho, king of Greece, is building a palace in Athens at a cost of a million and a half of dollars. Rather flush of his money for so small and young a kingdom.

The Philadelphia North American has been prosecuted for a libel, damages laid at \$20,000, for calling a rum-shop a nuisance.

It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the Express, that the number of bills, public and private, passed upon by Congress, which has now been in session six months and a half, is forty! while the bills reported, and not acted upon, is between 1 and 2000!

Capt. Anthony, late of the Poland, has been presented with a splendid silver pitcher by his passengers, for his cool and intrepid conduct when that vessel was struck by lightning and burned at sea.

Some fine old wine in Philadelphia, recently sold at only \$65 a demijohn, or \$13 a gallon. Verily, we live in "hard times."

The ship Arab, Capt. Chase, with about 2000 bags of Cotton on board, was destroyed by fire in Mobile Bay, on the evening 17th June. Her Cotton is supposed to be insured in Europe; vessel and freight in New-York.

The Nashville Union relates an incident where a runaway slave, who had been arrested, rather than to return to his master's house, jumped overboard from a steamboat and was drowned. He first seized the constable who had taken him, and attempted to carry him with him overboard, but failing in this he made the fatal spring alone.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, have postponed the choice of U. S. Senator till next winter.

**Twenty-seventh Congress.**—The election of three Representatives to the next Congress takes place in Louisiana on the 6th of July ensuing. Illinois elects three members on the 3d of August. Vermont five members on the 1st of September. Maine eight members September 14th. Georgia nine members October 5th. Pennsylvania twenty-eight members, and Ohio nineteen members, on the 13th of October. New York and New Jersey elect in November, and in the course of the same month the choice of Presidential Electors is to be effected throughout the United States.

There was a time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when rum and brandy were sold by the ounce, by apothecaries, as a medicine; and a teaspoonful was considered a dose by all the regular physicians.

The English Law list for 1840, numbers 9062 attorneys, 2802 of whom reside in London, and 6230 in the Provinces, besides 1748 barristers and special pleaders at the bar.

Sunderland is the great ship-building port of England. Last year 150 ships were built there, and this year there are 128 being built.

It is stated that the Rev. Robert Newton has, for the last forty years, travelled, on an average, 9,000 miles a year, and preached twelve times a week! Total, the distance, 360,000 miles—sermons, 13,118!

**Massachusetts Census.**—From the returns already made under the State census, and other indications from those towns not yet ascertained, the population of Massachusetts, at the present time, is not far from 730,000—showing an increase of 120,000 in ten years, on a population of 610,048.

Mr. Sherburne True, a carpenter, fell into a cistern of hot water, in a Distillery in Rochester and was scalded to death.

## NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The British Government has accepted the last proposition of our government, in relation to the adjustment of the boundary question, with some slight and unobjectionable modification. This intelligence will be truly gratifying to the whole American people, whose policy is peace, where it can be maintained consistently with national honor and interests.

If I understand the arrangement, there is to be a convention for an exploration and survey of the boundary, according to the treaty of 1783, with an umpire to decide on all questions, as to which the commissioners disagree.

Congress, therefore, will not be detained an hour on this subject, and no action in regard to it will be required from them.—*Washington Corr. of the Jour. of Com.*

## MARRIED,

In Monmouth, Mr. Stephen E. Witham, of New Gloucester, to Miss Mary A. Haskell, of the former place.  
In Bangor, Alvan Trask, Esq. of Bradford, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hill, of B.  
In Dixfield, Mr. Humphrey M. Eaton to Miss Melissa White.  
In Bath, Rev. John Dearing to Miss Sarah B. Kendall—  
Rev. Wm. Day of Woolwich, to Miss Henrietta H. Morse—  
Joseph C. Bradford to Miss Elizabeth A. Chadsey—  
Capt. Eben. Colbourn of Castine, to Miss Abigail D. Donnell—  
Mr. George Crash to Miss Eleanor Howes.

## DIED,

In Brunswick, Moses, son of Ebenezer Everett, Esq. aged 18.  
Died very suddenly, on Tuesday evening 12th inst. at the residence of his father, at North Bend, Dr. Benjamin Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, in the 34th year of his age.  
In Lowell, Mass. Dec. 19, 1839, Mrs. Melinda B., wife of William Campbell, and daughter of Ezra Fisk, Esq. of Fayette, aged 23.  
In Fayette, Miss Charlotte Jane, daughter of Mr. Saml. Morse, aged 17.  
Drowned at Harpswell, 19th inst. Capt. David Johnson, aged 57.  
In Fairfield, 10th inst. Mr. Briggs H. Emery, aged 73 years and 7 months.  
At Cuba, 30th May, where he had gone for his health, Charles F., eldest son of Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Boston, aged 21.



**BRIGHTON MARKET.**—Monday June 22, 1840  
(From the New England Farmer.)

At market 200 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 46 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep, and 230 Swine.  
About 40 Beef Cattle, were left a few miles from market, and were not offered for sale.

**PRICES—Beef Cattle.**—A small advance was effected; we quote extra at \$6 75; first quality 6 25 a 6 50; second quality 6 a 6 25; third quality 5 25 a 5 75.

**Working Oxen.**—No sales noticed.  
**Cows and Calves.**—Sales at \$20, 23, 27, 31, 37, 40, and 42.

**Sheep.**—Dull—Lots sold for \$1 25, 1 42, 1 75, 2 25, 2 50, 2 66, and 3.

**Swine.**—Two lots of small pigs were sold at 6c. At retail from 4 1-2 to 7c.

**THE WEATHER.**

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.  
1840.

June.	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
26.	58 67 67	29.65 29.65 29.70	F. F. F.	N. SE.
27.	58 68 68	29.70 29.75 29.75	F. F. C.	SE. SE.
28.	66 69 71	29.60 29.60 29.55	R. C. C.	SE. SE.
29.	69 77 76	29.55 29.55 29.50	C. F. F.	SE. SE.
30.	70 75 73	29.50 29.45 29.55	C. C. F.	SE. SE.
31.	69 73 64	29.50 29.45 29.55	F. F. F.	NW. NW.
2.	60 67 65	29.60 29.60 29.65	F. F. F.	NW.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain.  
The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

s. Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

**A Card.**

The undersigned most cordially tenders his thanks to the "MECHANIC VOLUNTEERS" of Brunswick, for their patronage, civility and gentlemanly deportment at his house to-day, during their military excursion to Harpswell.

JOHN COLBY.

Harpswell, Mansion House, 26 June, 1840.

**LIST OF LETTERS** remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, July 1, 1840.

Brainard James	Marrow Milton
Cummings Alexander	Perkins Sarah
Chandler Alpheus M.	Palmer Benjamin
Emerson Sarah M.	Proscott Newell
Foster Daniel	Pettingill Elony
Fairbanks John	Packard Anna
Hains Eliza	Sedgley Altem
Hunt Caleb	Shaw Mary
Jones Edward	Shaw Wm. S.
Kimball Nath'l	Stanton & Dodd (2)
Lowell M.	Witham W. B.
Ladd Jane	Winslow Phebe
Lancaster J. F. or	White Joel
R. F. Sancer.	DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

**Treasurer's Office,**

Augusta, June 21, 1840.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that all claims upon the State, now due and for which Warrants or Script are now outstanding, will be paid on presentment as follows—those held

In the County of York—to the Manufacturers Bank, Sacon.

In the County of Cumberland, to Jas. B. Cahoon, Esq. Portland.

Southerly part of Oxford, to same.

Northerly part of Oxford, to the Treasurer at Augusta.

In the County of Penobscot, to the Treasurer at the Bangor House, on Tuesday the 30th of June.

In the County of Piscataquis, to the Treasurer at the Bangor House, on Tuesday the 30th of June.

In the County of Waldo, to the Treasurer at Belfast, on Thursday the 2d July.

All other Counties will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 30th day of June inst.

D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

June 23.

3w26

**A GENTLE CALL.**

We are aware that the times are uncommonly hard, business dull, and very little money circulating, and that it is bad enough to suffer the pinch of the times, without being dunned. But there are many of our subscribers owing us who always have a little money on hand, and can spare it as well now as at any other time. We have a pretty heavy bill becoming due soon for paper, &c. and every little will help us.

Those therefore who can send us in a little will materially assist us. All we ask is enough to enable us to get along comfortably till business is more brisk and cash more plenty.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

**PITTS' MACHINE**

for Thashing and Cleansing grain.

**THE** subscribers hereby give notice that they continue to carry on the business of building "Pitts' Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain" at Winthrop Village, as usual, with the latest improvements, where they will constantly have said machines on hand on such terms, they trust, as will be satisfactory to all who may wish to purchase. The Machine weighs only 650 pounds, built with the best materials and in a strong and workmanlike manner, and is easily kept in repair. It thrashes and cleans all kinds of grain in the most perfect manner, at the rate of from 25 to 50 bushels per hour, according to the kind and quality of the grain. For the satisfaction of those who are unacquainted with its merits, reference may be had to those who have tested its utility.

S. BENJAMIN,  
C. DAVIS.

24

Winthrop, June 18, 1840.

**Pigs—Pigs—Pigs.**

**FOR** sale, a litter of ten pigs of the Berkshire breed. They will be four weeks old July 13th.

JOHN KEZER, Jr.

June 17, 1840.

**Notice of Foreclosure.**

**WHEREAS** SAMUEL THURSTON of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, on the 17th day of October A. D. 1838, by his Mortgage deed of that date, recorded in Kennebec Records, Book 114, page 120, conveyed to Orpheus B. Gale of said Monmouth certain real estate situate in said Monmouth and described in said deed; and whereas the said O. B. Gale by his deed of assignment, made and executed October 20th, A. D. 1838, recorded in said Records, Book 112, p. 557, for a valuable consideration, transferred and assigned to me the said Mortgaged premises, with all the rights and privileges secured by said Mortgage deed: Now therefore, I, Ebenezer Freeman, claim to have possession of said Mortgaged premises for breach of the condition of said Mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, agreeably to the Statute of this State in such case made and provided,—and I do hereby foreclose the same.

EBENEZER FREEMAN.

Monmouth, June 10, 1840.

3w23

**Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.**

**HOLMES & ROBBINS** would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

1y12

**At a Court of Probate, held at Monmouth, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1840, within and for the County of Kennebec.**

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of BENJ. QUIMBY, late of Greene, in said County, deceased, having been presented by Benj. Quimby, the Executor therein named for Probate:

**Ordered,** That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the first Monday of August next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

**WOOL CARDING and Cloth Dressing.**

**THE** subscriber continues to carry on the Carding and Cloth dressing business at Winthrop Village as usual. Terms for carding 4 cents per lb. cash, for oiling 2 cts. per lb. one cent per lb. will be added if charged. For Dressing Cloth 17 to 20 cents per yard. If any work leaves the mill not done in a workmanlike manner the owner shall have pay for all damage.

JAMES H. MERRILL.

Winthrop, May, 1840.

6w21

**Wood Lot for Sale—Rare chance for one or two Farms.**

A prime lot of about 160 acres; covered with a heavy growth of hard wood, hemlock, spruce and cedar can be purchased at a reasonable price if applied for soon. The hard wood is a mixed growth of Rock and white maple, Birch and Beech and will furnish a large quantity of good ship timber, and as it is but two miles from the Penobscot River and five or six from the city of Bangor, every part of the hard and soft wood as well as the Bark can be sent to market with advantage. A good public road runs through the lot dividing it into nearly equal portions each of which is nearly square in its form and each part being well watered and the land of excellent quality, it will make two good farms of nearly 80 acres each. A dwelling house of one story and a half has been erected and one half of it partly finished so that it has been occupied. It was designed for two families. One or two enterprising men who can pay six or eight hundred dollars down and the rest in yearly payments in three or five years can purchase the whole or one half of this lot with great advantage to themselves. There is a Saw mill on the adjacent lot within a stone's throw of the house, and great facility is thus afforded for manufacturing the lumber, which by hauling it two miles, can be sent to Bangor in rafts or gondaloes. For further information enquire of Dr. J. FOGG, Post Master, East Brewer; ISAAC C. IRISH, Post Master, Gorham; or NOYES & ROBBINS, Office of the Maine Farmer, Winthrop.

May 28, 1840.

6w21

**KENNEBEC, ss.**—At a Court of Probate holden at Monmouth, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1840.

**LEVI FAIRBANKS** of Monmouth, Guardian of LEWIS A. G. DUDLEY of Monmouth, in said county, having presented his account of Guardianship for allowance:

**Ordered,** That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 1st Monday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

**Vegetable Syrup.**

FOR FEMALES, en enciente.

**THE** most safe and effectual remedy for lessening the pains and sufferings attendant on parturient WOMEN, that has ever been discovered.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated in a small pamphlet that accompanies each bottle; in which are certificates from Physicians, who have prescribed it, and other Gentlemen whose Wives have used it.

Prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, Me. to whom orders may be directed.

It is also for sale by the dozen or single bottle by W. C. Stimson & Reed, No. 114 State street, Boston; Noyes & Robbins, Winthrop; J. E. Ladd, Augusta; Charles Tarbell, Gardiner; I. Alden, Waterville; Nath'l Weld, Bath; G. Williston, Brunswick; A. Carter & Chs. E. Beckett, Portland; Geo. W. Holden, Bangor; W. O. Poor, Belfast; Doct. J. A. Berry, Saco; T. Fogg & Co. Thomaston; R. S. Blasdel, East Thomaston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; C. Church, Jr. Phillips; H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; John Sides, Waldoboro'; S. W. Bates, Norridgewock.

March 7, 1840.

copf.9

**GRAVE STONES.**

**THE** subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his Prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. He will be in both places occasionally.

G. P.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839.

cop3mlmly.



## POETRY.

Original.

## WHERE I SHOULD LOVE TO DWELL.

Not where the great in honor live,  
Or idle life away;  
Nor with the rich who anxious give  
Their souls for shining clay.

Not where the rudely tempting crowd  
Their noisy transports join;  
Nor yet the cloistered cell should shroud  
The treasures I would coin.

Close by some smooth and peaceful lake,  
Where Innocence delights to roam,  
Where scandal ne'er our slumbers break,  
And envy dares not come;

Where some sweet grove around shall stand,  
And doves their nests shall make;  
Where no rude hawk shall e'er be seen,  
Their raven heads to shake;

Or by some stream that silent rolls  
O'er snowy pebbles white,  
There, would I live, or lonely stroll,  
Through life's short dreamy night.

U—s.

## THE COTTAGE DOOR.

BY T. K. HERVEY.

How sweet the rest that labor yields  
The humble and the poor,  
Where sits the patriarch of the fields  
Before his cottage door!

The lark is singing in the sky,  
The swallow in the eaves,  
And love is beaming in each eye,  
Beneath the summer leaves!

The air amid his fragrant bowers  
Supplies unpurchased health,  
And hearts are bounding 'mid the flowers,  
More dear to him than wealth!

Peace, like the blessed sunlight, plays  
Around his humble cot,  
And happy nights and cheerful days  
Divide his lowly lot.

And when the village Sabbath bell  
Rings out upon the gale,  
The father bows his head to tell  
The music of its tale—

A fresher verdure seems to fill  
The fair and dewy sod,  
And every infant tongue is still,  
To hear the Word of God!

Oh! happy hearts—to him who stills  
The ravens when they cry,  
And makes the lily 'neath the hills  
So glorious to the eye—

The trusting patriarch prays, to bless  
His labor with increase;—  
Such "ways are ways of pleasantness,"  
And all such "paths are peace."

## MISCELLANEOUS.



## COMMERCE OF EASTERN COUNTRIES—

## WATERING CAMELS.

The habits of mankind in the East have undergone less change, during many centuries, than Europeans would at first sight think possible. Many of the descriptions of the sacred historians find an exact parallel in the narratives of modern travellers. The agriculture and commercial intercourse of the oriental nations are as little changed as their food, their dress, and their manners; and their intellectual progress during the last two thousand years, if it has not been at a stand, has been so slow as to be hardly perceptible. This perpetuation of the habits of a remote antiquity may be very much attributed to the geographical features, the climate, soil, and natural productions of the countries. For instance, in a soil and temperature peculiarly adapted to the ripening of fruit, the date would still flourish, as it flourished in

the time of the prophets; and whilst the people could gather with little trouble this great article of sustenance, they would have little motive to cultivate grain, which much of their soil is unfitted to produce. Thus the improvements of agriculture, demanding and rewarding improvements in various other of the useful arts, have had no place among them.

Their vast deserts, producing few of the necessities, and none of the luxuries of life, rendered in the earliest ages, an extensive commerce the necessary condition of a pleasurable existence. And commerce was made easy by the camel, the native of these arid plains; through whose means they have been traversed with comparative facility, from the earliest times. But navigation by the "ship of the desert" did not require, and was not capable of that gradual improvement which has transformed the frail raft, or rude canoe, into a floating palace,

"Arm'd with thunder, clad with wings,"—

the crown and triumph of ages, of thought and labor; and the greatest conquest which the mind of man has achieved over the difficulties, in which for the development of his wonderful powers, it has pleased God to place him.

Thus, while the improvements of European commerce, itself the creature of yesterday, have at length succeeded in bringing the cotton of India, to be manufactured in England into cloth, and have returned it to the Hindoos cheaper than these people could prepare it for themselves, with all their abundant supply of human labor, at its lowest price; the caravans of Egypt and Arabia are still carrying on the traffic of the age of Solomon, with scarcely any change, either in the articles of the commerce, or the manner in which it is pursued. The caravans of Egypt bring to Cairo ostrich feathers, gum, gold dust, and ivory, from Abyssinia and the countries beyond it; while those of Arabia exchange there the spices, coffee, perfumes, and muslin of Hindostan. By means of caravans the productions even of China are distributed, at the present day, through central Asia; while by the extension of the camel over northern Africa, the articles which are sold in the markets of Timbucto are exchanged for the equally valuable commodities of Samarcand and Thibet. There are caravans trading between Cairo and the interior of Africa, and penetrating far beyond the limits of modern European discovery, which are wholly employed in the commerce of slaves,—the most disgraceful traffic by which one portion of the human race has ever inflicted injury upon another.

The long establishment of a commercial intercourse in Asia, by means of caravans, and the necessity of accommodating large numbers of Mahometan pilgrims from all parts of the East to Mecca, have caused the erection from time to time, of large reservoirs of water, in almost every frequented road. In the vicinities of the towns, these reservoirs, which are called birkets, are usually supplied from aqueducts. At these convenient places, the caravans always halt. The Bedouins, and other wandering tribes, sometimes seize upon these wells, and extort a tribute for permission to draw water. As soon, however, as a caravan arrives upon the desert, the supply of water becomes a matter of chance. The accustomed fountains are often dried up, and the travellers have to journey forward, in the hopes of discovering some other well, at which they may refresh their camels, and replenish their water-skins.

In a journey with a caravan, it is essentially necessary to carry a considerable quantity of water. Some times a portion of the camels bear nothing but water-skins; but oftener every camel carries one skin, in addition to his ordinary lading. "No idea can be formed by Europeans," says Burckhardt, "of the quantity of water necessary for drinking, cooking, and washing, during a journey through these countries: but more particularly to allay the thirst of the traveller, whose palate is continually parched by the effects of the fiery ground and air—who has been confined, perhaps, for several days to a short allowance of water, and who lives upon food which, consisting of farinaceous preparations and butter, is calculated to excite thirst in the highest degree. It is a general custom in the caravans in these parts (Nubia,) as well as in the Arabian deserts, never to drink, except when the whole caravan halts for a few minutes for that purpose. . . . To drink while others do not, exposes a man to be considered effeminate, and to the opprobrious saying, that 'his mouth is tied to that of the water-skin.' . . . Travelers, in these journeys, drink a great quantity of water when it is plentiful; I do not exaggerate when I say that I have often drunk in the afternoon, at one draught, as much as would fill two common water bottles. . . . The usual computation is, that a middling sized skin, or gerbe, held-

ing about fifty or sixty pounds of water will serve a man for three days." Captain Lyon says, that when horses travel with a caravan in Africa, it is necessary to provide a camel for each horse, for the sole purpose of carrying water. It would appear from these passages, (and such is the fact,) that of the water which the camels carry, no part is allowed to themselves. The men and horses have the advantage of their patient drudgery; and they are left, in almost every case, to the precarious supply which they may find at the fountains, which are so thinly scattered over the deserts. Upon the subject of the camel's power of abstinence from water, there have been many exaggerations, which Burckhardt ascribes to the credulity of those travelers "who draw their information only from bragging Arabians or Moors." This power, however, is extraordinary enough to excite our wonder and admiration, without any assistance from fanciful descriptions. The camel often travels three or four days without water, drinking fifty, sixty, or even a hundred pounds weight, when he has an opportunity; and the best camels for transport, will sometimes endure a thirst of ten or twelve days, though many of them perish under this privation. When we see what the man and horse require in those arid countries, such a power in the camel must appear one of the most remarkable provisions of nature.

**THE HUMAN BODY.** The human body was not made of the celestial elements, light and air, but of more gross terrestrial matter, as being designed to receive and communicate notices of terrestrial objects, by organs similar to them.—In this instance, as in another sense, God seemeth to have "chosen base things of the world" to confound things honorable and mighty "when, of the dust of the ground," he composed a frame, superior in rank and dignity to the heavens and all their hosts. They whose profession leads them to examine the structure of this astonishing piece of mechanism, these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the formation of the human body. A contemplation of its parts, and their disposition, brought Galen upon his knees, in adoration of the wisdom with which the whole is contrived; and incited him to challenge any one, upon a hundred years' study, to tell how the least fibre or particle could have been more commodiously placed, either for use or beauty. While the world shall last, genius and diligence will be producing fresh proofs that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" that "marvellous are his works," and above all—this capitol work of the Almighty; and that the hand which made it must needs be verily and indeed divine.—Bishop Horne.

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